

ANOTHER FLORIDAN CONUS

By H. A. PILSBRY

CONUS MCGINTYI new species

Plate 3, figures 10, 11

Shell rarely reaching 2 inches in length, long, narrow, rather thin, of about 12 whorls, including a glassy-smooth nucleus of nearly 3 whorls. Spire extended, slightly concave, with the carina (immediately above suture) prettily beaded on the early whorls, the tubercles gradually becoming subobsolete on the last whorl. There are 4 to 6 lightly wrinkled threads on the sloping whorls of the spire. Body-whorl long, nearly flat-sided, with spiral sculpture of flattened smooth cords separated by slightly narrower grooves which are crossed by delicate axial threads giving the surface a punctate appearance. Aperture oblique, long and narrow. Color cream with dots or blotches of light shades of brown, which are often arranged in spiral rows, or streaked and diffused longitudinally. Periostracum very thin, straw colored. No operculum.

Holotype: Length 41.6 mm., greatest width 11.7 mm., length aperture 30.5 mm., ANSP No. 193858, dredged 165° off Pensacola, northwest Florida, by T. L. Moise, yacht "Escape," July 12, 1954.

Figured paratype: Length 42.1 mm., greatest width 13.5 mm., in the McGinty collection, dredged living off Palm Beach, Florida, in 70 fathoms, bottom mud and broken shell, "Triton" Sta. 1256, August 24, 1953. Paratypes in the McGinty collection from off Palm Beach, Sombrero Key Light and Key West. Paratypes in the collections of Dr. Jeanne S. Schwengel and Mr. Arthur R. Thompson from the "Triton" dredgings. Depth range known for live specimens in 70 to 120 fathoms.

This unusual cone has been figured in recent shell literature as *Conus mazei* Deshayes. ("Johnsonia" No. 6 by William J. Clench, Plate 9, figures 1 and 2; "American Seashells" by R. Tucker Abbott, in color, Plate 14 K.) Mr. Axel A. Olsson when abroad last summer examined the holotype of Deshayes in the Paris Museum and he agreed with the conclusion I had formed from a study of the description, that there are two distinct species which in Florida have passed under the old name of *C. mazei*. For the specimens which are uniformly sulcate all

over the body whorl, the new name *Conus mcgintyi* is proposed. The true *C. mazei*, from Martinique in 50 fathoms, is apparently known only from the unique type of Deshayes. It differs conspicuously from this new species by the smooth, shining surface of the body-whorl and the regular brown spots arranged as in *Scaphella junonia*.

There are several slender, strongly sculptured fossil cones, of which *C. gracilissimus* Guppy from the Miocene of Jamaica appears to be the nearest to *mcgintyi*.

The type of this cone was collected dead, but Mr. Thomas L. McGinty has supplied the following details from living specimens dredged by the "Triton." The animal is a dull yellow with the sides of the foot and the area around the head peppered with small black dots. A marginal tooth from the toxoglossate radula is shown in figure 10. The tooth has two barbs on one side and is very small, .19 mm. length. The camera lucida drawing was made 310 \times . While making a microscopic examination for an operculum, a pair of very minute mandibles was found, probably, from a very small Cephalopod eaten by the cone.

This striking new cone is named for Thomas L. McGinty.

SOME MALACOLOGISTS OF THE NEW YORK AREA

By MATHILDE P. WEINGARTNER

Staten Island Institute of Arts and Sciences

During the latter part of the 19th century and the early part of the 20th there appear in the annals of malacological history a few names of men who lived or worked in the New York area, and who, not only because of the hobby they pursued, but because of the people that this hobby brought together, led very interesting lives.

These men may have had demanding jobs in the economic struggles during their lifetime, but either as a diversion or as a long delayed hobby in their older years, they took up natural history. Most of them were well acquainted with each other and spent a great deal of time in the field. They collected ex-